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PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

Docket No: Q68696

Masato TANIGUCHI, et al.

Group Art Unit: 3742

Appln. No.: 10/091,445

Examiner: John A. Jeffrey

Confirmation No.: 9556

Patent No.: 6,794,614

Filed: March 7, 2002

Issue Date: September 21, 2004

For: CERAMIC HEATER

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

ATTN: Certificate of Correction Branch

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Certificate
OCT 16 2006
of Correction

Sir:

Pursuant to the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.322, please enter the attached Certificate of Correction.

The errors noted are the fault of the Patent and Trademark Office. In particular:

Applicants filed an Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111 on September 17, 2003 adding new claims 14-19. Additionally, Applicants filed an RCE requesting entry and consideration of the Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 filed February 3, 2004 including amendment to claims 1 and 7. Claims 1, 2 and 7-19 were allowed as noted in the Notice of Allowance of May 20, 2004. It appears that upon review most all of the claims require correction.

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Claims as allowed	Claims as listed in Letters Patent
1	1 (does not reflect amendment of claim 1 - RCE forcing entry of 1.116 Amendment filed February 3, 2004)
2	2 (correct)
7	3 (does not reflect amendment of claim 1 - RCE forcing entry of 1.116 Amendment filed February 3, 2004)
8	4 (correct)
9	6 (numbered incorrectly - should be claim 5 in Letters Patent)
10	8 (numbered incorrectly - should be claim 6 in Letters Patent)
11	5 (numbered incorrectly - should be claim 7 in Letters Patent)
12	9 (numbered incorrectly - should be claim 8 in Letters Patent and has incorrect dependency)
13	13 (numbered incorrectly - should be claim 9 in Letters Patent)
14	10 (correct)
15	11 (correct)
16	13 (numbered incorrectly - should be claim 12 in Letters Patent)
17	15 (numbered incorrectly - should be claim 13 in Letters Patent and spelling error)
18	12 (numbered incorrectly should be claim 14 in Letters Patent)
19	14 (numbered incorrectly should be claim 15 in Letters Patent)

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Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that claims 1-15 be canceled and replaced with claims 16-30 (correctly corresponding to claims 1, 2 and 7-19 as entered by the RCE filed February 3, 2004 and indicated on the Notice of Allowance).

Since the errors noted are believed to be the fault of the Patent and Trademark Office, we are not enclosing the \$100.00 Certificate of Correction fee. If it is found to be to the contrary, please charge our Deposit Account No. 19-4880.

In view of the foregoing, issuance of the Certificate of Correction is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

23373

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Date: October 12, 2006

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**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO: 6,794,614

DATED: September 21, 2004

INVENTOR(S): Masato TANIGUCHI; Manabu OKINAKA

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Claims 1-15: canceled

16. A ceramic heater comprising a heating element embedded in an insulating ceramic substrate, a leg of the heating element having an exposed surface which serves as a lead wire connection terminal, and a lead wire joined to a lead wire connection terminal via a brazing metal which is bonded directly to the lead wire connection terminal, wherein the brazing metal contains a predominant amount of copper and further contains Ti and Si as activation metals, each in an amount of 0.1-5% by mass of the brazing metal, wherein electrical continuity is established between the lead wire, lead wire connection terminal and heating element.

17. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 16, wherein the brazing metal contains copper in an amount of not less than 85% by mass.

18. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 16, comprising a pad formed on the lead wire so as to serve as a joining surface to be joined to the lead wire connection terminal, the pad formed on the lead wire being joined to the lead wire connection terminal via the brazing metal provided between the pad and the lead wire connection terminal.

19. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 16, wherein the brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal is a layer having a thickness of 30-400 μm .

20. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 16, wherein the brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal is a layer having a thickness of 50-300 μm .

21. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 16, wherein the brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal is a layer having a thickness of 150-250 μm .

22. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 19, comprising an interjacent buffer plate formed of copper present in the layer of brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal, and the thickness of the layer of brazing metal includes that of the buffer plate formed of copper.

23. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 20, comprising an interjacent buffer plate formed of copper present in the layer of brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal, and the thickness of the layer of brazing metal includes that of the buffer plate formed of copper.

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24. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 21, comprising an interjacent buffer plate formed of copper present in the layer of brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal, and the thickness of the layer of brazing metal includes that of the buffer plate formed of copper.

25. A ceramic heater comprising a heating element embedded in an insulating ceramic substrate, and a lead wire joined to a lead wire connection terminal via a brazing metal which contains a predominant amount of copper, wherein electrical continuity is established between the lead wire, lead wire connection terminal and heating element, wherein the brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal is a layer having a thickness of 30-400 μm .

26. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 25, wherein the brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal is a layer having a thickness of 50-300 μm .

27. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 25, wherein the brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal is a layer having a thickness of 150-250 μm .

28. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 25, comprising an interjacent buffer plate formed of copper present in the layer of brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal, and the thickness of the layer of brazing metal includes that of the buffer plate formed of copper.

29. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 26, comprising an interjacent buffer plate formed of copper present in the layer of brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal, and the thickness of the layer of brazing metal includes that of the buffer plate formed of copper.

30. The ceramic heater as claimed in claim 27, comprising an interjacent buffer plate formed of copper present in the layer of brazing metal joining the lead wire and the lead wire connection terminal, and the thickness of the layer of brazing metal includes that of the buffer plate formed of copper.

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